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INICO & HORTMANN

To the outcome until the last man was out. If it had not been for the fatal fifth the locals would have won in a walk, but as it was the visitors had to work hard to win in the end. Dowd pitched a stiff game, and while wild, was steadily effective. In the fifth inning, although six runs were made by the Pennsies, although six runs were made by the Penn Opens the door of a Treasury of FURNITURE,

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Washington Hernia Institute.

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HE KNOWS HOW TO BLEND THEM

Ted Fisher, an old Craftsman, is now blendin drinks for us. Now, boys, call and see him. H will propare a drink for you "fit for the gods and a lunch "fit for a king." COSTELLO'S, 604 to 610 G street northwest.

BUNCHED THEIR BAD WORK

IS no man, no matter how Georgetown College Lost by Their Miserable Pielding Play.

By a Combination of Errors the Local Lads Allowed University of Pennsylvania to Pile up Six Runs, Which Practically Lost the Game-Reserves Defeat the Regulars.

Georgetown lost a game to the University of Pennsylvania which should have resulte price up to \$40. We guar-antee that OURS are SU-ing on the part of the local lads in the fifth inning that the visitors were presented with inning that the visitors were presented with PERIOR to any others at the same price. See the how badly a nine could play, five errors folgarments and you'll say so lowing one another in rapid succession, and the spectators were dismayed at the sudder turn things were taking. Previously to this inning the local boys were in the lead and playing good ball, but their let down proved ost disastrous. The bad work began with a fumble by Ed. Mahoney, McGrath muffed in easy fly ball and Bahen followed with a missed grounder. A scratch hit by Schoenhut,

WHAT'S
YOUR
INCOME?

Mighty few people can afford to put their hands in their pockets, and plank down money enough to furnish a house. Our

missed grounder. A scratch hit by Schoenhut, two bases on balls, and wild throws by E. and G. Mahoney came in rapid success ion, and before the linning was over a half dozen Pennsylvania men had crossed the plate. Arthur Irwin, who occupies the dual position of coach for the visitors and manager of the Philadelphia League team, was with the Pennsies, as was also Pitcher Gus Weyhing, of the Phililes. These two worthies were interested observers of the game, and at one time were rather blue at the outlook, but afterward ventured to smile. After practically giving the victory to Pennsylvania the local team jumped in and regamed the lead, but the visitors switched pitchers, substituting Dickson for Schoenhut, and this change served to stop Georgetown from scoring more runs.

and the spectators were kept in suspense as to the outcome until the last man was out. If it had not been for the fatal fifth the locals

at a most untortunate time and proved very costly.

Schoenhut pitched up to the middle of the sixth inning, when Dickson was substituted. The latter recently did great work against the Philadelphia leaguers, and this fact seemed to discourage the Georgetown batsmen, as Ed Maloney was the only one to make a hit off his curves. Dickson salied the ball up and over the plate, but the locals could not drive it beyond the reach of the fielders.

For four innings Georgetown held the lend, lost it in the fifth, regained it in the sixth, Pennsylvania tied it in the seventh and scored the winning runs in the eighth. Umpire Betts dia good work, his mistakes being few and equally divided between the two teams as far as any benefit was derived. The score:

GEORGETOWN.

R. 18. P.O. A. E.

	Harley, If	0	0	1	0	0
	E. Mahoney, 2b	2	3	3	6	- 2
	Cotter, 1b			20	0	0
	Sullivan, rf		1	0	1	1
	Dowd p	1	2	0	0	0
	G. Mahoney, e	2	- 2	5	0	- 1
	Murphy, 3b	1	42	3	3	- 1
	Murphy, 3b. McGrath, cf.	1	1	1	0	1
	Bahen, 85	1	U	1	1	2
•	***************************************	-	77	-	-	-
-	Total	8	14	24	11	- 8
	PENNSYLVANIA.	R.	18.	P.O.	A.	R.
	Thomas, cf	1	1	5	0	0
	Hollister, 2b	0	1	6	1	0
	Contrell. ss	4	1	0	0	0
	Goeckell, 1b.		3	7	0	1
	Poppe wf		11	1	0	0

Regulars Stacked up Against the Re

serves and Were Defeated. Manager Schmelz is confronted with a Why pay rent problem as intricate as the most complicated when the way chess layout. After watering up the relative is open for you merits of the men for a couple of weeks the to own the genial manager selected his regular team house you live from the players who had made the best showing in the preliminary practice. These he pitted yesterday against the refuse, and to he pitted yesterday against the refuse, and to his surprise, as well as the goodly crowd of spectators, the cast-offs played all round the first choice and won an easy victory. A great deal of the credit of success was due to the fine pitching of Maul, but the latter received excellent support. Besides the Reserves batted hard and well.

batted hard and well.

It was one of those kind of games where the players and public are kept guessing, waiting for the strong team to come to the front, but always a failure for the expected spurt to occur. Before the game no one would be will-

always a failure for the expected spurt to occur. Before the game no one would be willing to bet the Reserves would win, and therefore their success has caused Manager
Schmeiz to again put on his thinking cap and
hold communion with himself.
Charley Miller ascribes the success of the
Reserves to the presence of Selbach on the
latter team, and contends this player is not
only a skillful ball tosser but a mascot. It
was the first intention to have played Selbach
at short on the Regulars, but Sullivan was
substituted. The result of the game has given
the cast-offs great courage, and they threaten
to rub it in again this atternoon.

Petty pitched for the Regulars, and his
curves were found much easier of solution
than the article furnished by Maul. The latter wore his usual smile, and it is claimed by
Joyce that the Regulars were hypnotized by

ter wore his usual smile, and it is claimed by Joyce that the Regulars were hypnotized by the grin. Be that as it may, Maul pitched a fine game which was in marked contrast to his previous time out.

George Tebeau made a fine impression when he robbed McGuire of a sure hit by a great catch, but afterward misjudged Hassnmaer's fly, which mistake netted the latter three bases. Sullivan made the only two maer's 113, which instance needed the inter-three bases. Sullivan made the only two errors credited to the Regulars, both being on poor throws to first. Hassameer covered sec-ond base in the most artistic manner, and Ward will have to look to his laurels or he may find "Roaring Bill" a formidable com-retitor, for the resilion. The score.

REGULARS	7	p	-	PA	Van:	
Radford, rf		0	0	4	70	- 6
Ward, 2b		ň	0	7		0
Joyce, 3b						×
McMahon, c		* 4			0	0
Abbey, If	*********		- 4	- 1	õ	
Collins and			1 7	17	U	0
Sullivan, 88	*********	. 0	1	- 5	#	- #
Cartwright, 1h			0	5	-1	- 0
Tebeau, cf			. 1	4	0	0
Petty, p		. 0	- 1	0	4	0
			-	-	-	-
Total		. 4	- 7	24	11	2
HESERVES.		R	H.	P.O.		E.
Stocksdale, cf		. 0	7	1	Ö	ô
Selbach, if		1	- 7	2	o	ő
Hassamaer, 2b		1	â	163	· A	ő
McGuire, 1b		35	ñ	30	880	ŏ
Maul, p			Ť	1	2	- 0
Mulvey, 30			â			
Dugdale, c	**********		- *	0		- 4
						U
McMahon, 88				- 1	. E	
Eagan, rf		. 0	-1	2	0	0
Total		- 8	10	94	16	-
AVIII		•	-	-	-0	200
Regulars		0 1	1	1	0 1	-

JAMBOREE WINS THE DERBY.

A Rank Outsider Walks Away with Ten

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 9.-The most notabl features of the opening day of the Memphis Spring meeting was a rain that lasted all day and the winning of the Tennessee Derby by the unconsidered outsider Jamboree, against whom the books offered odds ranging from 20

imported Gleneig-Linnett, and is owned by E. F. McLean.

His owner had Master Fred and Castelar entered in the race, and Master Fred was expected to carry the stable colors until the last moment, when Dr. McLean substituted the Gleneig gelding. The steady torrent of rain that had been falling since 6 o'clock this morning made the track sloppy, but it did not prevent about 3,500 people from assembling to witness the events.

The first event was a dump for the talent, as Maid Marian was known to have worked

The first event was a dump for the talent, as Maid Marian was known to have worked the distance Saturday in a quarter of a second of the track record and was topped to win by all the knowing ones. The win of Caprivi, Leigh, and Roses, Oneita-Bonita Belle gelding, was also a surprise, although he got off in front and was never headed.

Tonton threw his jockey at the post in the last race and ran three-eightis, but was caught and won the race with ease. J. Gardner, the rider, sprained his thumb in falling.

Most of the heavy betters backed Vassal in the Derby, but Rhett Good, Bedford and Weatherford's entry of Followday and Satellite were strongly played for the place, while Buckrine had a number of admirers, who backed him both ways.

Buckrine had a number of admirers, who backed him both ways.

No more than twenty tickets on Jamboree were cashed. They got off well together, with Buckrene first, Jamboree second, Vassel third, and the others well up. They passed the stand in the same order, but at the quarter Jamboree took the lead and kept it, winning without trouble by half a length. Buckrene and Vassal had a hard fight for second money, and the Corrigan colt lost by a short head.

First rece—Purse, \$100 six furiones, Carlabad.

short head.

First race—Purse, \$100; six furlonga. Carlabad,
124 (H. Williams), 8 to 1, won; Hawthorne, 121;
(Martin), 20 to 1, second, and Maid Marian, 116
(Thorpe), 1 to 2, third. Time, 1195; Professor,
Salvation, Ellen, and Tremona also ran. The
favorite, Maid Marian, led to the stretch, when
Carlabad and Hawthorne collared and passed
her.

Carishad and Hawthorne collared and passed her.

Second race—Purse, \$400; one-half mile. Caprivi, 130 (Martin), 3 to 1, won; Laureate, 130 (Elrod), 5 to 1, second, and Moderoco, 110 (Noble), 10 to 1, third. Time, 53%. Glenono, Lo Lake, Caleb. Mayor Fitzpatrick, Potsdam, Ashville, and Winslow also ran.

Third race—Tennessee Perby sweepstakes for 3-year-olds; value to winners, \$3,240; one and one-eighth miles. Jamboree, 117 (Davis, 30 to 1, won by a length; B Bacrene, 122 (Throp), 5 to 1, second, and Vassal, 122 (J. Weber), 7 to 5, third. Time, 2594; Bedford, Satellite, Rhett Goode, and Follow Bay finished as named.

Fourth race—Selling: purse \$400; seven furlongs. Simrock, 112 (Martin), 5 to 2, won; Little Dorrit, 108 (G. Williams), 30 to 1, second, and Marcel, 101 (Goodale), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:33.

Fifth race—Selling: purse \$400; one mile. Lontin, 85 (J. Gardiner), 5 to 3, won; Tenny, 1r., 113 (Julsson), 4 to 1, second, and Content, 105 (Leigh), 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:39.

Results and Entries at Roby. Chicago, April 9.—Summaries of to-day's races

First race—One-half of a mile. Duke John, 72 First race—One-half of a mile. Duke John, 72 to 1, won; St. Albans, 6 to 1, second; Shenandoah Maid, 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:30. Lou Hykes, Swifton, and Nublan, 150 ench, and Amboy, Doug Knapp, Speth, Robby Lee, also ran.

Second race—Nine-sixteenths of a mile. Elberton, 3 to 1, won; Hacienda, 5 to 1, second; Legaria, 4 to 1, third. Time, 199. Riaito, Meeta, May, Mary Katie Darling, Juanita, Keno and George F. Smith also ran.

Third race—One and one-sixteenth miles, Laurestan, 5 to 2, won; Abandon, 8 to 1/ second, and Weaverman, 6 to 1, third. Jim Norvelle, Ned, Galbanum, Eureka, Silla, and Little Jessie also ran.

Ned, Galbanum, Eureka, Silla, and Little Jessie also ran.

Fourth race—Five-eighths of a mile. Play or Pay, 4 to 5, won; Tarquin, 4 to 1, second, and Shadie, 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:15. Mollie V, Imp Eliza, and Mockahi also ran.

Fifth race—One-half mile. Monrovia, 5 to 1, won; imp Remedy, 3 to 1, second, and Key West, 5 to 1, third. Time, 25%, Bunker Hill, Lavena C, Camden, and Imp Mauch also ran. Bessie Bistand fell.

Entries for to-morrow:

First race—One-half mile. Kitty B, Love Knot Mamie, Margaret Ann. and Maggie Slowrey, 25 each; Arkansas Traveller, 100; Strop. Ongole. Nellie O, The Shark, Tannhauser, Bell Ringer, and Jim Rerry, 105 each, and Sir Bevis and Jimmy Lambley, 110 each.

Second race—Three-eighths of a mile. Meteor, Miss Addie, Rural Maid, and Rochelsea, 102 each; Play Baly, 105; Walter O and Little Jerry, 107 each, and Katrina C, 103.

Third race—Nine-Sixteenths of a mile. Brooks, Verbena, Headlight, Mickel John Viola, Knight, Shenandoah Boy, Top Gallant, John McCullough, Dearest, Bankrupt, Bob Wagner, and Bob Lytele, 106 each, and Cole Bascomb, Kismet, and Red Cross, 165 each.

ner, and Bob Lytele, 100 each, and Cole Bascomb, Kismet, and Red Cross, 105 each. Fourth race—Three-quarters of a mile. Aunt Lida, 82; Linden Boy, Craft, and Vortex, 93 esch; Eli and Kindig. 96 each; George W. 99; Harry Smith, 104, and Willie, 107. Fifth race—One mile. Deimos, 85; Pat Malloy, 15; General Gordon, Rose Howard, and Glosier, 100 each; Cart Ditt. Colonel, Chys. and Elizier, 105. 100 each; Cast Out, Colonel Clay, and Ulster, 105

Favorites Win at Madison was threatening and track was heavy at Madison to-day, the talent had a great day, as five of the six favorites won.

of the six favorites won.

First race—Five and one-half furiongs. Van Zandt 4 to 5, won; Bushranger second, and Too High third. Time, 1:11½.

Second race—Six and one-half furiongs. Jennie 8 won; Bonnie 8 second, and Barker Harrison third. Time, 1:20½.

Third race—Five furiongs. Cactus Blossom won; Tube Rose second, and Mount McGregor third. Time, 1:11.

Fourth race—Five and one-half furiongs. Bur Brooks won; Actionam second, and J H Mc third. Time, 1:10.

Fourth race—Five and one-half furlongs. Bar Brooks won; Acilojam second, and J H Mc third. Time, 1.163;
Fifth race—Five furlongs. Jersey won; Crab Gider second, and C M C third. Time, 1.20.
Sixth race—Six and one-half furlongs. Joe Courtney won; Doncaster second, and Uncle John third. Time, 1.223;
Entries for to-morrow at East St. Louis are:
First race—Five furlongs. Tom Stevens, Dick Martin, Emma A, Avondale, Larkin, Black Beauty, Mart Walden, The Godmother, Tarymore, and Mullett, 105 each.
Second race—Six furlongs. Ianthe, 37; Pauline, 37; Dora S. 97; Russell Grey, 104; Malga, 108; Izell, 113; Powers, 112; Bansach, 116; Peralto, 129; Miss Kitty, 125.
Third race—One and one-quarter miles Bailandine, 80; Veloz, 109; Hiram Arco, 100; Bayard, 104; Priscilla, 104; Florence Shanks, 105; Wrestler, 105; St. Andrew, 105; Livingston, 110; Knickerbocker, 116.
Fourth race—Five furlongs. Odrey, 105; John R. 105; C. B. Wellingham, 103; Unitah, 105; Dockwick, 110; Cæsar, 110; Headdong, 110; St. Hubert, 116; Lord Auckland, 110; Tom Hood, 110.
Fifth race—One mile. Brookwood, 94; Vida, 101; Josie b, 103; John Hickey, Sight Draft, and Jack Richelue, 104 each; Hispania, 105; My Partney, 101; Richal, 108; Pioneer, 109, and Joe Courtney, 110.

mer, 101; Richal, 105; Pioneer, 109, and Joe Courtney, 110.

Sixth race—One and one-sixteenth miles Mackey, 95; Attention, 99; Langtry, Earl Palmer, and Larne, 101 each; Manola, 104; Liberty Bell, 105; No Remarks, 108, and Pieblan and Paradise, 110 each.

House Rejected the Pool Bill. Judging from the opposition developed in the House yesterday to the race track bill, and the subsequent withdrawal of the measure, the outlook for racing in the District this year is decidedly gloomy. The Washington Jockey Club people were rather confi-dent their bill would pass the flouse, but they were doomed to disappointment. As the Senate has already declared against pool-selling, and the House shown a similar feel-ing, it looks as if the Beaning and Ivy City

race tracks will be unproductive this Pittsburg, 12: Eric. 6. Pirrenung, April 9.-Catcher Earle, of the Ptttsburg baseball club, was released to-day. To-day's game resulted: Pittsburg, 12; Erie, 6.

Altoons, 12; Richmond College, 10. RICHMOND, April 9.—Altoona, 12; Richmone College, 10.

Baseball Brevities. Regulars and Reserves at 4.30 o'clock to-day. Maul yesterday pitched like a three-time win-

Georgetown and University of Vermont will play to-day at Capital Park.

Now that Farrell has come to terms the public breathe easier and a friutful news topic for the New York papers is exhausted. There were more people at National Park yes-terday than on any day since the opening exlanager Schmelz will likely have occa-ke some changes in his team befor issled with its make-up.

HILL AGAINST INCOME TAX

His Speech in the Senate Yesterday Mainly Devoted to this Subject.

CLEVELAND ALSO CRITICISED

Hawaiian Policy of the Administration Declared to Have Been Worse Than a Blunder-Gresham's Selection for Secretary of State Regretted-Tariff Reduction a Folly.

Senator Hill's promised speech on the tariff bill attracted the largest crowd to the Capitol of the repeal fight. Long before 2 o'clock every seat in the galleries was taken, even the diplomatic corps being well represented On the floor of the Senate there were fully as many Congressmen as Senators, and the rows of chairs behind the Senators' desks nearly filled the chamber.

Mr. Hill was perfectly cool, and gazed fro time to time at the crowded galleries with the unmistakable signs of satisfaction with which every public man notes the admiration or interest of the public. At 2.05 he arose and noved forward to Senator McPherson's seat. In his speech he was clear, emphatic, and at times almost eloquent in his denunciation of the income tax, to which his remarks were addressed. He scored the administration and Senator Voorhees with telling effect, and on the whole made one of the best speeches he has ever delivered in the Senate. He promised to discuss individual features of the schedules later, but emphatically declared that the Democracy must pass a tariff bill or lose the Senate, the House in the Fall elec-

The speech was devoted to an extensive and bitter attack on the income tax feature of the Wilson bill. His opening remarks, however, The speech was devoted to an extensive and bitter attack on the income tax feature of the Wilson bill. His opening remarks, however, took a wider range.

"The political revolution," he began, "which commenced in 1830 and culminated in 1830 was an emphatic expression of the popular will in behalf of certain governmental policies. Moasures and not men were largely the issues involved in that movement. Hightly interpreted, it indicated the public sentiment in opposition to intreachment upon the reserved rights of the states through odious Federal election laws, some proposed and others then existing, it voiced the general demand for a discontinuance of the unwise and indefensible financial system equally a hindrance to the return to bimetallism as well as a menace to a sound and stable currency; if manifested the desire for a better administration of public affairs, greater economy in governmental expenditures, and the exaction of higher official standards in the execution of public rusts; if demanded a more safe, dignified, and consistent forcing poley, and it condemned the use or perversion of the taxing power of the government which is known as the policy of protection for protection's sake alone and declared in favor of a tariff for revenue."

He then took up the foreign policy of the administration, gaying:
"It is not demed that some mistakes have occurred. Our foreign policy, especially that relating to Hawali, it must be admitted has not met with the expectations of the people. A sense of humiliation prevailed when the project for the restoration of a deposed monarchy was unfolded by the administration, and grafification ensued when its abandonment or failure was annotunced, influenced largely by an aroused public sentiment.

A ELUNDER WORSE THAN A CRIME.

"That unfortunate contemplated policy was a blunder, and a blunder is sometimes worse than a crime. It was, however, the natural conse quence which might well have been anticipated from the other mistake in placing the Department of State in charge of a Republican statesman, distinguished and estimable though he may be, whose public services have always been identified in opposition to the Democratic party, who was without sympathy for its traditions and purposes, and whose political convictions upon the disputed public questions of the day, if changed at all, are carefully concealed.

"It is to be regretted that the President should not have been able to find in his own party some safe and honored statesman in whom he and his party could have placed confidence, one of Democratic instincts and training, whose manages party could have placed confidence, one of Democratic instincts and training, whose management of foreign affairs would have reflected credit upon the country and would have avoided the promugation of that un-American policy—a departure from Democratic precedents—which was sought to be forced upon an unwilling people. In this view of the situation our opponents must accept some share of the responsibility for the blunders committed in our foreign affairs.

"In other respects the present administration of our government affords scant grounds for just criticism."

He spoke of the repeal of the Federal election was a fulfillment of the party's pledges and

TARIFF REDUCTION AND THE DEFICIT.

Coming then to the main question, tariff reform, he said that revision should be approached with circumspection and with a realizing sense of the changed conditions of the country since 1887 and 1890.

An extreme reduction of tariff duties at a time when the Treasury was swollen with a strplis of \$100,000,000, when the country was reasonably prosperous, when all our industries were in motion and all our workingmen were employed, assumed a different aspect and presented a different question when proposed now with a large and growing Treasury deficit, instead of a surplus staring us in the face, with our industries paralyzed, our manufactories closed, our workingmen idle, and following upon the heels of one of the most disastrous financial panics in our history.

What was safe and prudent and wise then, it would be criminal folly to attempt now.

The present was no time for partisanship, and

In some classing problems in a spirit of broad patriotism.

In the face of the prostration of private industries, he continued, and in the presence of such a paralysis of all general business as the Treasury deficit attests and prolongs, this bill, as framed by its authors and as passed by the House, sought to double the deficit by discarding customs revenue and to fill the void with an income tax.

EXECUTION AND MISCRIPTORS UNNECESSARY, ILL-TIMED AND MISCHIEVOUR. The rest of his speech was given up to the income tax question, and his opening words de-

fined his position in unequivocal and forcefu language. "Against such a scheme," he said, "unneces-"Against such a scheme," he said, "unnecessary, ill-timed and mischievous, suddenly sprung upon the country in the hour of its distress, unDemocratic in its nature and socialistic in its tendencies, I enter the protest of the people of the state of New York. They utterly dissent from any proposal to get revenue for the general government by taxing incomes. Their dissent is practically unanimous and altogether implacable.

sent is practically unanimous and altogether implacable.

He intimated that the tariff bill was constructed on lines laid down by the administration, that it was a somewhat anomalous state of affairs when the President should be able to give Congress information as to what had occurred in a committee of the House, and said that in these latter days the distinctions between the functions and perorgatives of the executive department on the one hand and the legislative department on the other do not seem to be always observed. The truth is that the first information which Congress had of the alleged details of the proposed bill was in the flessage itself.

But the strangest part of the unprecedented proceeding was that, in fact, at the very date of the pressage, to wit, December 4, 1893, neither the full Committee of Ways and Means nor the Democratic members thereof had agreed upon any income tax or upon other internal tax

But neither the President nor the Secretary of But neutror the rresident nor the sectedary of the Treasury had advocated a general income tax, but only a tax on income derived from cor-porations. But a Federal income tax, whether limited, as suggested by the President and the Secretary, or general, as provided in this bill, is equally objectionable.

NEW YORK'S OPPOSITION, New York's opposition to the tax was based on the fact that in that state and in several other states a "franchise" tax is imposed upon the states a "franchise" tax is imposed upon the earnings of certain corporations, and an income tax, such as is proposed in this measure, would duplicate the taxation already imposed and compel the states to abandon their state taxation. This is a most important and serious objection to this feature of the bill. An income tax was objectionable, because from its very nature it must be inquisitorial in its imposition and collection. The senior Senator from Indiana (Mr. Voorhees) calls this allegation a "noisy and resounding charge." Let me tell him that it is not half so noley as the constant visuperations which we hear on every hand from bintant demagogues, who are abroad in the land loudly invelghing against the wealth of the country and impudently demanding its confiscation through every means which their devillab ingenuity can

POOR TENANTS WILL BE APPECTED.

public should not be misled into

The public should not be mised into the belief that only those whose incomes exceed \$4.000 are affected by this bill. That is a mish the first place, all those having incomes less than \$4.000 but more than \$8.500 are put to the annoyance of making sworn returns, and they neglect it at their peril.

In the second place, it may be reasonably apprehended that some portion of the tax will retinouse itself by an increase of rents where the income was derived from that source. So poor tenants will be affected in some degree as well as the rights and interests of building and loan associations throughout the country incorporated under state laws. The Senate amendments do not cure the defects complained of.

Inquiring as to the source of the demand, he said that nothing was heard in its behalf on the part of either of the two great political parties in the campaign of 1892. Neither the Republican nor Democratic platform proposed any such method of raising revenues. No prominent Democrat or Republican suggested any such measure. Its approval was limited to the platform of the newly formed Populist party, and its advocacy was restricted to Populist crutors.

He protested against the Democratic party being made a tail to the Populist kite, and denied the right of a Democratic Congress to make new principles for the party not sanctioned by its representatives in national convention duly assembled. For one he repudiated any such doctrine.

trine.

It was his belief that the complete substitu-tion of internal, direct or income taxes for tarif-taxes would prove utterly ruinous to the business interests of this country under existing condi-tions abroad. A partial substitution at this tim-would be proportionately disastrous.

A SUICIDAL POLICY. seeks by its extreme provisions to discard numerous reasonable tariff duties, and thereby imperil many industries and create a deficiency in necessary revenues, simply for the purpose of affording an opportunity or excuse for the substitution of an income tax. There is an ample field for genuine tariff reform without a resort to such an unwise and dangerous experi-

ment.

The substitution of internal or direct taxes for custom house taxation meant the reduction of the wages of the American workingmen to the European standards. It meant the degradation of American labor, it meant the degradation of American labor, it meant the degradation of American labor, it meant the deprivation to our workmen of the comforts and luxuries of life to which they have been accustomed.

In outlining his position he said that one dollar of tariff taxation should be imposed except what is necessary for the needs of the government, economically administered; but whatever those needs are, the needsary revenues therefor should be supplied for tariff taxation, and that alone, save and except the taxes upon liquors, eleomargarine, and tobacce, to which the country has long been accustomed, and which for obvious reasons need not be disturbed.

To show the sectional discriminations of the tax he referred to the income tax of 1863-73, which extorted from the people an aggregate sum of \$847,220,807,85. Of this sum the eastern states paid 18 per cent., the middle states 53 per cent, and together they paid 71 per cent. New York alone paid 30 per cent. It has not been claimed that these percentages will be materially if changed this bill becomes law.

These figures spoke louder than words. They were significant of the sellish purposes of the bill, the real motives behind it, and the source or section from which the votes necessary.

"I will only add," he went on, "that I am not ashamed of the fact—on the contrary, I am proud of the fact—that New York is the wealthlest state in our Union, but I protest that this circumstance should not make her citizens the target of every vicious scheme which discriminates against her interests, and especially that the blow should not be struck by those political friends who never appealed to her in vain when they needed ovidences of her friendship.

riends who never appealed to her in vain when hey needed ovidences of her friendship.

TAKING A SHOT AT MR. CLEVELAND, "No American statesman of rank, except Mr. Cleveland, has deemed it eligible, since our war that here, too, in the northern states it was especially odious. It is a novelty in American politics to make its conclusions and procedures of ensive. It is like making religion immoral and urbanity noisy in order to commend and propagate them.

fensive. It is like making religion immoral and urbanity noisy in order to commend and propagate them.

"No such Federal aggrandizement was ever projected—no such insidious and deadly assault upon state rights, state powers, and state independence as a Federal income inx."

To double the deficit of \$73,000,000 by way of ending it; to discard \$75,000,000 of annual revenue in order to collect twice as much in other ways; to "embody tariff reform" as the President imagined himself to be doing in his scheme to substitute direct taxes for the tariff taxes which were to be reformed; to reconstruct all the schedules instead of amending or discarding one group at a time, the worst first, and each upon its own demerits; to disturb and distress as many business men as possible, and all at once, instead of a few at a time, is not a programme perfectly matured and suited to conduct the policy and principle of tariff reform unimosired through a period of general business prostration, public deficit, and private bankruptcy, he declared.

For my own part, as a Democrat, he said, I

SECTIONAL AND CLASS TAXATION.

ould be sectional, and class taxation is precisely why it commends itself to some men of the European tradition. The advocacy is sincere and has one small excuse, that through our own stupidity and negligence some parts of our tariff schedules have been shaped to enrich a few Car-

The very fact that every citizen is obliged to contribute something, no matter how little, to-ward the expenses of government, whether he owns property or not, fortifies his right to the elective franchise and augments his claim for political preferment. He should regard it as a privilege conferred upon him, a shield against political ostracism; it increases his dignity and influence, and he naturally takes a keener interest in public affairs. The true welfare of the community is subserved by this system of indirect taxation, which reaches all but oppresses none.

none.

He maintained that the necessities of the government did not require an income tax, and quoted from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury in support of his assertion. He quoted from the speech of Senator Voorhees that the passage of the bill would produce a surplus, and said that according to this statement the bill has "jumped out of the frying pan into the fire." From a deficiency there has arisen an immoderate surplus. One extreme has been exceeded by another. The committee made many changes, taking sugar, iron, coal, lead, and other articles from the tree list and making them dutiable, and providing for a tax upon sugar estimated by official experts to realize \$11,822,62861, and an additional tax on spirits from which \$10,000,000 is anticipated. Yet, notwithstanding these large additions of revenue sources to the bill, the committee still retained the income tax.

SENATOR VOORHEES CRITICISED.

SENATOR VOORHEES CRITICISED. He criticised the recent speech of Senator Voorhees for his fierce denunciations of the peo-Voorhees for his fierce denunciations of the peo-pie of the country who have been fortunate enough to acquire a competence, and defended the men of New York whom Mr. Voorhees had anathematized. He became sarcastic in refer-ring to Mr. Voorhees' unwillingness to diake such serious charges against the money men of New York as asserting that they were "fit asso-ciates for thieves, housebreakers, forgers and thieves."

New York as asserting that they were in associates for thieves, housebreakers, forgers and thieves."

He summed up by asserting that the enemies of tariff reform were those who imperiled the passage of this bill by arbitrarily insisting upon the retention of an indome tax therein. They refused to present a separate measure measure threating this feature. They even declined to fix any date—one, two or three years—whon the income tax should cease, but they sought to incorporate and establish it as a permanent policy of the government.

the government.

In cenclusion, he defined his position in these carnest words:

"I stand ready to support any reasonable measure for tariff reform within the lines and based upon the principles which I have here partially indicated, and which were fully set forth in my speech in opening the political campaign in Brooklyn on September 19, 1892. I stand to-day where I stood then. I have nothing to unde and nothing to retract.

"I will cheerfully vote for the Mills bill, and join with you in making many material reductions of duties therein. I am ready to waive all minor differences of details which do not involve a question of principle.

"Having spoken to-day especially upon the income-tar feature of this bill, I reserve the expression of my views upon its features until near the close of the discussion.

"Mr. President, this is an important crisis in the history of the Democratic party. The failure of tariff revision at this time means the defeat, the democralization. If not the division and annihilation of our party. Moreover, it means, as we believe, injury to the best interests of the country. Let those who insist upon injecting into this bill this edious and undemocratic feature of an income tax—a relic of war legislation—pause and reflect upon the possible consequences of their unwarrantable demands.

"They should realize that it means the loss of the control of this Senate, now nearly equalized.

the control of this Senate, now nearly equals divided between the two great parties. It mean means the loss of the electoral votes of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and probably every northern state, and finally it means the loss of the next Presidency and all that it im-

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spollation, an unwarranted sectional atfack upon their citizens of means.

"They should consider whether there is anything about an income tax so sacred, so desirable, so popular, so just, and so defensible that its maintenance is worth the risk which they are precipitating. Let them remember 1890 and the ultra demands then made upon the Democratic party, to which it could not honorably accede; demands which led to our division and defeat.

"Lot them remember the triumphs of our opponents, the civil war that followed, the military and carpet-bag governments which flourished, the force bills which threatened, and all the incidents of the terrible years which darkened our party's and our country's history from 1890 to 1884, when through wiser counsels, mederate action, conciliatory methods, and restored confidence, we were intrusted with power again, and selection uncelled the them.

»»

cess of our party again and endanger the b and highest interests of our common country.'

IN HIGHER COURTS. COURT OF AFFEALS—Alvey, Chief Justice; Bingham, and Shepard—De Vaugha vs. De Vaugha; appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States prayed by W. S. Cole. Durant vs. Murdock; motion for rehearing submitted by M. B. Gerry. Butler vs. Strong et al.; motion for order requiring intervenors to give security for costs submitted by A. D. Barrett. Baggett et ur. vs. Baltimore and Chie Raliroad Company; argument continued by M. J. Calbert for appellee; argument concluded by G. E. Hamilton for appellee argument continued by B. S. Minor for appellant; argument continued by M. J. Calbert for appellee. Assignment to-day on hearing 245. Regular call 28-252.

Chacter Court, No. 1—Justice Bradley.—Marchaels and Starch first, preferred, advanced 2 per cent. to an only a proper cent. The court of the company would have to be levied on New England under a reorganization plan, these shares rose of per cent. (lessing within 1/2 of the best price made. Cordage preferred declined 1/4 and then advanced 2 per cent. to a control of the company would shortly be completed.

Sale of the best profered, 1/2 per cent. The prefered 1/2 per ce

shal returns names of sixteen persons to serve as jurors. M. V. Pollard vs. W. C. P. Breckin-ridge; same jury. National Metropolitan Bank

vs. California Railroad Company; entry of non-suit ordered.

EQUITY COURT, No. 1.—Justice Cox.—Naste vs.
Montgomery; restraining order returnable April 14, 1894, granted. Taylor vs. Adrians; restrain-ing order returnable April 14, 1894, granted.
Assignment unchanged.

EQUITY COURT, No. 2.—Justice Hagner.—Hultz vs. Hultz: appearance of absent defendance EQUITY COURT, No. 2—distince Hagner.—Hultz vs. Hultz: appearance of absent defendants ordered. Smith vs. Clements: decree vacating order dismissing suit. In re-Sandford M. Wal-ters, lunatic; on hearing on application for dis-charge of committee. Assignment unchanged.

In the Lower Courts.

In the Lower Courts.

CRIMINAL, NO. 1, Judge McComas.—Schultz & Co. va. 8. Moxley: motion for new trial filed and granted. Jake Frank vs. M. Sinsheimer et al.; jury sworn, verdict defendant. A. Roberts vs. Capital City Benefit Society, jury sworn, verdict defendant. George C. W. Magruder vs. A. J. Schwarts; jury sworn and respited.

CRIMINAL, NO. 2, Judge Cole—United States vs. Harry West. false, pretenses; defendant arraigned; plea, not gulty. United States vs. Charles A. Walter, conspiracy; verdict, guilty; recommendation of mercy; defendant remanded to jall. United States vs. John Little and James C. Little, housebreaking; order to restore operaginss and spoons to Mrs. H. C. Herbert. United States vs. Edward Willis, alias Samuel Stewart, housebreaking; defendant withdraws plea of not guilty and pleads guilty; order to restore clothing to Nathan Horn; sentenced Albany six years; warrant of removal issued. United States vs. Samuel H. Dyott, embezzlement; defendant committed to jail in default of \$2,500 bail to await trial.

Building and repair permits were issued yes-terday as follows: H. A. Willard, to build brick addition to 1338 K street northwest, to cost \$3,500, Mra Kelly, to make general repairs at 128, 130, 132, and 134 G street southwest, to cost \$450. C. W. Cornwell, to build two show windows at 1359 Thirty-second street northwest, to cost \$200. William McGrath, to repair roof at 308 Second street morthwest, to cost \$200. Ann Toliver, to build fuel shed rear of house on Sixth street extended, to cost \$100. Mrs S. E. Baldwin, to build fuel shed rear 1401 Eleventh street southeast, to cost \$25. J. Boland, to repair house 45 H street northeast, to cost \$35. Second street mortheast, to cost \$40. A. Thompson, to build frame kitchen rear 32 G street northeast, to cost \$120. William McGrath, to repair roof at \$68 Second street northeast, to cost \$55. Mrs. Kelly, to make general repairs at 128, 130,

Bateman and Kelly Meet To-night. Joe Bateman and Jack Kelly are to come to gether this evening in the arena of the Coun try Athletic Club, and a great deal of interest i being manifested in the contest. In addition there will be bouts between Billy Nally, of this city, and Fred Moore, of Wilmington, and Jim Jaynie, of Washington, and Sam Gray, of Philadelphia. Tony Stonnard arrived from Wildington with Kelly and Moore, and announced Gray would reach here this afternoon. The Baltimore and Ohlo train, at 8.18 o'clock this evening, will reach the club head-quarters in time for the opening bout.

Milwankee, 7; Cleveland, 2. CLEVELAND, O., April 9. - Exhibition Cleveland, 2: Milwankee, 7.

Miscellaneous Sports.

Garden City cycles yesterday won the 100-m relay race of the California associated cycli-clubs.

Georgetown has a game arranged with University of Pennsylvania to be played at Phila selphia next Saturday.

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CLOSED DULL AND STEADY.

Wall Street Begins the Week with Fairly Active Trading. New York, April 9.—The week opened on the Stock Exchange with a firm tone to the speculations, and in most cases the first prices made were a fraction above the closing figures of Saturday. During the morning the trading was fairly active, and, except for some of the specifiles, the market was steady to strong. During the afternoon the volume of business was light and the dealings were irregular, the market closing dull but fairly steady, with a majority of the shares traded in showing an advance on the day's transac-

in showing an advance on the day's transactions.

Chicago Gas was most prominent in the dealings, and was sold sharply at the opening on a report that the decision of the attorney-general of Illinois in the quo warranto proceedings would be against the company. After a decline of ½ per cent., supporting orders were received resulting in a recovery of ½, followed by a reaction of ½, and a final raily of ½, making a net loss of ½ per cent. Sugar was second in point of activity, opening ½ higher, it sold up 1½ additional on purchases induced by a belief that possibly the tariff bill may not become a law, on which contingency the sugar company would make large profits.

A goodly proportion of the buying is said to have been for insiders. Later in the day realizations and a small bear raid caused a reaction of ½, the closing being at a raily of

to have been for insiders. Later in the day realizations and a small bear raid caused a reaction of 1/2, the closing being at a rally of 1/2, the gain on the day being 1/2 per cent.

The grangers were only moderately active, advancing a fraction in the morning and reacting during the afternoon, Burlington and Quincy showing a decline at the close of 1/2; Rock Island, 1/2; Northwestern being unchanged for the common, and I per cent, higher for the preferred; St. Paul making a gain of 1/2, and St. Paul prefered, 1/2 per cent, there was good buying of Richmond Terminal, third assessment paid, the stock advancing 1/2 per cent, and closing at the highest point touched. The purchases were induced by reports that the reorganization of the company would shortly be completed.

Despite unfavorable advices from Boston, to the effect that assessments of 15 per cent, on the common and 20 per cent, on the preferred stocks would have to be levied on New England under a reorganization plan, these charges reached.

clined 34 and then advanced 254; National Starch first, preferred, advanced 2 per cent. to 52, and reacted 134. The other leading advances were 134 in American Tobacco, common and preferred, and East Tennessee, and 1 per cent. in New Jersey Central, Great Northern preferred, and Minneapolis and St. Louis preferred. In the list of declines are Delaware and Hudson, Mobile and Ohio, and Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan, each 1 per cent. The decline in the last-named stock is said to be due to sales of stock which had been bought before the closing of the books, for use at the coming election.

New York Stock Exchange. Furnished by Silsby & Ca. bankers and brokers, Metropolitan Bank Building, Fifteenth street, opposite Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Op. High Low Closing

	Str. It.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
	(April		6234	623%	623
Wheat .	May	6278	6434	6054	631
	(July	88	8548	6394	843
Corn -	April	3814	201	381.5	387
CHILL	July	3014	2054	3914	893
	(April	3131	3176	3154	313
Data -	May	3155	3214	3156	200
	July	23%	1976	29%	231
	April	12.85	19.87	19,85	12.3
Pork -	May	12.80	12.50	12.30	12.4
	(April	7,40	7.45	7.40	
Lard -	May	7,37	7.37	7,97	7.8
	(July	7.02	7,15	7.00	7.1
	(April	6.42	6.42	6.42	6.4
	May	6.25	6 45	6.95	6.3
	(July	6.20	6,35	6.15	6.8

Op'g High Low. Close

CASPER, Wyo., April 2.—The escaped pris-ners named Bailey and Bairman were overtaken by Sheriff Blee and a posse to-day. A pitched battle ensued, in which the sheriff was shot by Bailey and Bailey was shot in return by Deputy Thomas Steed. The posse is now bringing the prisoners to Casper.

7.69 7.66 7.74 7.78 7.81 7.81 7.86 7.83

Recaptured After a Battle